

LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

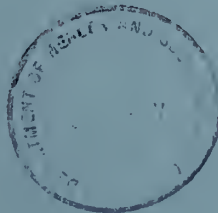
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1968



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Introduction

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Mr. Chairman and Members

I beg to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1968.

In the Report will be found comment on vital statistics and environmental health of the District. In the Introduction it is proposed to discuss in general what appears to be the most important matter affecting the health of South Herefordshire (Ross Urban District and Dore and Bredwardine, Ledbury, and Ross and Whitchurch Rural Districts).

Rural Depopulation

During the period 1951-68 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 661, from 38281 to 37620, as a result of an excess of 2631 of births over deaths, and a net emigration of 3292. If the figures for Ross, which has a net immigration, probably almost entirely from outside South Herefordshire, are subtracted, the position is even worse. During the period 1951-68, the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 1901, from 33001 to 31100, as a result of an excess of 2428 births over deaths and a net emigration of 4329. Full details of the figures for each year, for the periods 1951-59, 1960-68, and 1951-68, for decreases, increases, births, deaths, natural increase, emigration, and immigration, for this District and for South Herefordshire, will be found in the Report.

Rural Depopulation is a very serious matter on which a good deal has been written, and it is proposed to quote from this. Who have left? Why have they left? What has been the result? Is this a bad thing? What can be done about it?

Who have left? Women have left more than men, employment opportunities in the country being even poorer for women than for men. (I, 31, II, 3). Younger people have left more than older people, the young being less inclined to accept the situation, and at the same time showing more initiative. (II, 4, 25, III, 7, 10). Single people have left more than married people, having less domestic commitments (III, 7). Professional people, managers, clerks and white collar workers in general have left more than those working with their hands, employment opportunities in the country being even poorer for the former than for the latter. (III, 7, 9, 10).

Why have they left? Employment opportunities in the country have been declining (I, 7). There has been a decline in the numbers of agricultural workers. (II, 6, 15). There has been a decline in the numbers of rural craftsmen due to decline in local demand and to the technological revolution. (I, 22). There has been a decline in the numbers of railway workers (II, 11). They have left to go to better jobs (I, 242, III, 10, 12, 17). They have left because of anxiety for their children's future in a rural environment. (III, 13). They have left because of poor housing, lack of piped water and sanitation, poor public transport, and poor communications, (I, 242, III, 14), loneliness and stagnation, (III, 10, 17), lack of adequate facilities for school and further education, (III, 13), and lack of cultural and entertainment facilities. (III, 14). These deficiencies in the rural environment have been caused to a greater or lesser degree by an outmoded settlement pattern, which in so far as it is based on small villages and hamlets makes it too expensive or actually impossible to make the deficiencies good. (II, 5, 12, 13, 27).

What has been the result? As a result of depopulation there is a shortage of labour in the country, so that only small industrial undertakings wishing to commence production could hope to find enough labour. (II, 1, 8). As a result of the loss of young people there is an excess in the numbers of the population over the age of retirement. (II, 3).

As a result of the loss of members of the child bearing age groups there has been a reduction in the numbers of babies born, and in some places deaths actually exceed births. (II,3). As a result of the selective nature of the migratory trend, which has tended to pick out the centre part of the social range and leave behind on the one hand the well to do, the owners of estates and large houses, and the farmers, and on the other the unskilled or semiskilled workers. (III,7,8), there has been an increase in the degree of scatter of intelligence round the mean. (IV,35).

Is this a bad thing? Firstly this emigration was largely not a voluntary one. Many of these people would not have moved if they had been able to find better jobs in the country. (III,13). Many of them do not find the town more attractive than the country apart from its ability to provide them with a better job. (III,14). Living in the town demands either commuting to and from work, resulting in expense, loss of leisure, and stress, or it demands living in unsatisfactory conditions in town centres. (II,26). Secondly if the increase in the degree of scatter of intelligence round the mean brought about by selective emigration becomes too pronounced the community ceases to act as a social unit, and those attributes one expects to find in a parish which come from concerted action are not in evidence, (IV,35). "We go down the scale until we arrive at places which have no civilized amenities and whose inhabitants live in almost subhuman conditions. Here emigration has drained away all ability, only ashes are left". (IV,31).

What can be done about it? There is no likely increase in agricultural employment. (I,244). The numbers engaged in the tourist industry are comparatively small, (II,9,19), and the increasing popularity of caravanning and camping is likely to be an adverse influence on these numbers. (II,9). The possibilities of increased employment in forestry are limited. (II,16). The introduction of industry offers most hope of improvement of the social and economic conditions. (I,162,244, II 27,29, III 15,18). The State (which is perhaps the worst offender in its choice of the location of its own activities, largely in the South-East), could do much more to disperse these. (II,29). The future of the countryside must be considered in terms of rearrangement of the settlement pattern. (I,171). Industry must be concentrated in the small towns. (I,165). Most villages are too small to be nuclei. (I,244). To build a pair of houses in each small village is a misuse of scarce resources. (I,166). Improvements are needed in housing, water supply, sanitation, public transport, communications, education, and cultural and entertainment facilities, (III 15,18), and these can only be provided by some concentration of the population in the small towns and larger villages. (I,246). The causation of rural depopulation is multifactorial, and the reason an individual gives for leaving may be only the culmination of a series of adverse experiences. Improvement in any of these environmental conditions mentioned will help to reduce depopulation, and the more conditions that are improved the greater will be the reduction. (III,18).

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN SLEIGH

Medical Officer of Health

References

- I Rural Depopulation in England and Wales
John Saville Routledge 1957
- II Depopulation in Mid Wales
H.M. Stationery Office 1964
- III Depopulation and Rural Life in Scotland
Bertram Hutchinson. Central Office of Information 1949
- IV Some Sociological and Statistical Effects of Depopulation of
a Rural Area. E.D. Allen Price "Public Health" April 1957

Ledbury Rural District

The Lowlands

These are floored mainly by red marls, giving a heavy and close textured loamy soil. They consist of an undulating river - fretted lowland ranging in elevation from 200 to 400 feet and are set within a discontinuous frame of hills. Over much of the region the red marls are masked by extensive spreads of glacial drift, ranging in character from comparatively heavy clay to lighter sands and gravels.

The Malvern Foothills and the Woolhope Dome

These have a generally subdued relief. They represent upfolds of older rock protruding through the red marls of the lowlands. The rocks of which they are composed consist of alternating beds of limestone and shale, which give rise to a complex scarp and vale topography.

The Frome Valley

Within the District the Frome is almost entirely lowland in its affinities. Its physical conditions consist of a lazily meandering stream, fringing stretches of alluvium liable to flood and discontinuous spreads of terrace gravel. Its economic significance is fourfold. It serves as a routeway, as a source of water supply, as a centre of attraction for holiday makers and fishermen, and it is an important element in the agricultural economy of the District.

Section AStatistical and Social Conditions of the AreaLedbury R.D.General Statistics

	<u>Ledbury</u> 1967	<u>Ledbury</u> 1968	<u>E & W</u> 1968
Area in acres	50,366	50,366	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year	11,720	11,740	48593000
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	3,783	3,818	
Rateable Value	£329,764	£341,415	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,374	£1,423	
Live births			
Number	182	168	819272
Rate per 1,000 population	15.5	14.3	16.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	12.6	9.5	
Stillbirths			
Number	3	4	11848
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	16.2	23.3	14.3
Total live and stillbirths	185	172	831120
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	2	0	14982
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	11.0	0.0	18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	12.6	0.0	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.0	0.0	
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	11.0	0.0	12.4
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	5.5	0.0	10.6
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	21.6	23.3	24.7
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	0	198
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.00	0.00	0.24
Deaths			
Number	118	129	576788
Rate per 1,000 population	10.1	11.0	11.9

South HerefordshireGeneral Statistics

	<u>Sth Hfds</u> 1967	<u>Sth Hfds</u> 1968	<u>E & W</u> 1968
Area in acres	208,264	208,264	
Registrar General's estimate of home population mid year	37,640	37,620	48593000
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	12,271	12,445	
Rateable Value	£993,762	£1,022,689	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£4,141	£4,261	
Live births			
Number	572	532	819272
Rate per 1,000 population	15.2	14.1	16.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	9.4	7.1	
Stillbirths			
Number	13	12	11848
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	22.2	22.1	14.3
Total live and still births	585	544	831120
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	5	6	14982
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	8.7	11.3	18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	9.7	10.1	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.0	26.3	
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	7.0	5.6	12.4
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	5.2	3.8	10.6
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	27.4	25.7	24.7
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	0	198
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.00	0.00	0.24
Deaths			
Number	394	441	576788
Rate per 1,000 population	10.5	11.7	11.9

Population ChangesLedbury R.D.

	Popula- tion	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigra- tion	Immigra- tion
1950	12480							
1951	12371	109		222	161	61	170	
1952	12360	11		209	159	50	61	
1953	12401		41	196	145	51	10	
1954	12470		69	177	148	29		40
1955	12440	30		208	150	58	88	
1956	12390	50		198	151	47	97	
1957	12380	10		175	142	33	43	
1958	12370	10		181	146	35	45	
1959	12320	50		167	160	7	57	
1960	12300	20		180	157	23	43	
1961	11530	770		172	148	24	794	
1962	11550		20	180	154	26	6	
1963	11560		10	190	160	30	20	
1964	11650		90	216	153	63		27
1965	11680		30	185	146	39	9	
1966	11690		10	166	123	43	33	
1967	11720		30	182	118	64	34	
1968	11740		20	168	129	39	19	

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Population</u> <u>Decrease</u>		<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Natural</u> <u>Increase</u>		<u>Emigration</u>		
Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	
1951-59	160	17.8	1733	192.6	1362	151.3	371	41.2	531	59.0
1960-68	580	64.4	1639	182.1	1288	143.1	351	39.0	931	103.4
1951-68	740	41.1	3372	187.3	2650	147.2	722	40.1	1462	81.2

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

During the period 1951-59 the population of Ledbury Rural District decreased by 160, from 12,480 to 12,320, as a result of an excess of 371 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 531. During the period 1960-68, the population of Ledbury Rural District decreased by 580, from 12,320 to 11,740, as a result of an excess of 351 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 931. During the period 1951-68 the population of Ledbury Rural District decreased by 740, from 12,480 to 11,740, as a result of an excess of 722 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1462. There has been an excess of births over deaths in every one of the eighteen years but in spite of this the population has fallen in nine out of the eighteen as a result of a net emigration in sixteen out of the eighteen. From these figures it would appear that the rate of emigration is increasing, but this may not be so, as the rate for the second period is increased by the very large figure for 1961, the census year, which was a correction for underestimates largely during the first period. On the other hand it may be that a similar large figure will appear for 1971. A rate of emigration of this nature results in a draining away of the child bearing age groups.

Population ChangesSouth Herefordshire

	Popula- tion	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigra- tion	Immigra- tion
1950	38281							
1951	38020	261		678	502	176	437	
1952	37750	270		654	444	210	480	
1953	37817		67	637	461	176	109	
1954	38010		193	575	444	131		62
1955	37950	60		581	482	99	159	
1956	37830	120		601	458	143	263	
1957	37740	90		570	458	112	202	
1958	37760		20	586	456	130	110	
1959	37750	10		564	436	128	138	
1960	37810		60	609	464	145	85	
1961	36300	1510		575	483	92	1602	
1962	36580		280	608	439	169		111
1963	36610		30	615	460	155	125	
1964	37010		400	615	438	177		223
1965	37280		270	587	416	171		99
1966	37420		140	584	436	148	8	
1967	37640		220	572	394	178		42
1968	37620	20		532	441	91	111	

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Population</u> <u>Decrease</u>			<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Natural</u> <u>Increase</u>		<u>Emigration</u>	
Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.		Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.
1951-59	531	59.0	5446	605.1	4141	460.1	1305	145.0	1836	204.0
1960-68	130	14.4	5297	588.6	3971	441.2	1326	147.3	1456	161.8
1951-68	661	36.7	10743	596.8	8112	450.7	2631	146.2	3292	182.9

The following comments may be made on this summary table

During the period 1951-59 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 531, from 38,281 to 37,750, as a result of an excess of 1305 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1836. During the period 1960-68 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 130, from 37,750 to 37,620, as a result of an excess of 1326 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1456. During the period 1951-68 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 661, from 38,281 to 37,620, as a result of an excess of 2631 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 3292. If the figures for Ross, which has a net immigration, probably from outside, are subtracted, the position is even worse. During the period 1951-59 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 581, from 33,001 to 32,420, as a result of an excess of 1314 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1895. During the period 1960-68 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 1320, from 32,420 to 31,100, as a result of an excess of 1114 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2434. During the period 1951-68 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 1901 from 33001 to 31100, as a result of an excess of 2428 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 4329.

Births, Stillbirths and Infant DeathsLive Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	70	82	152
Illegitimate	8	8	16
Total	78	90	168

Still Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Total	2	2	4

Deaths of Infants under one year of Age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate			
Illegitimate			
Total			

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of Age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate			
Illegitimate			
Total			

Deaths of Infants under one week of Age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate			
Illegitimate			
Total			

South HerefordshireBirths, Stillbirths and Infant DeathsLive Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	232	262	494
Illegitimate	22	16	38
Total	254	278	532

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	7	4	11
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	7	5	12

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	3	3	6

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	1	2	3

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1		1
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	1	1	2

Intestinal obstruction and hernia.	1	1	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis.	1			
Hyperplasia of prostate.	1		1	
Other diseases, genito- urinary system.		3		2
Diseases of musculo skeletal system.	1			1
Symptoms and ill defined conditions.	1	2		1 2
Motor vehicle accidents.			1	
All other accidents.	1	2		2
Suicide and self- inflicted injuries.	1		1	1

Total	All Causes	52	77
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South Herefordshire

Deaths

Cause of Death	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	A g e s												and over 75
				Y e a r s												
				1- M	5- M	15- M	25- M	35- M	45- M	55- M	65- M	75- M	and over M			
		F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F		
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.	2															
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	1															
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	8															
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	14															
Malignant neoplasm, breast.	7															
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	6															
Leukaemia.	1															
Other malignant neoplasms, etc.	33															
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.	1															
Diabetes mellitus.	4															
Other endocrine, etc. diseases.	2															
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	3															
Chronic rheumatic heart disease.	3															
Hypertensive disease.	5															
Ischaemic heart disease.	46															
Other forms of heart disease.	16															
Cerebrovascular disease.	27															
Other diseases of circulatory system	6															
Influenza.	1															

Pneumonia.	13	10	1							1	1	2	2	8	8
Bronchitis and emphysema.	16	5								1	1	2	1	5	2
Asthma.	1	1								1				1	1
Other diseases of respiratory system.	4	4								1	1		1	2	3
Peptic ulcer.	2	3											2	1	2
Intestinal obstruction and hernia.	2	3											1	1	3
Cirrhosis of liver.	4												2		1
Other diseases of digestive system.		1													
Nephritis and nephrosis.	1	1													1
Hyperplasia of prostate.	2												1	1	
Other diseases, genito-urinary system.	2	4											2	1	3
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system.	1	2											1	1	1
Congenital anomalies.	1	2													
Birth injuries, difficult labour, etc.	1														
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions.	4	4												3	4
Motor vehicle accidents.		2													
All other accidents.	3	10												2	8
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries.	4													1	

Total	227	214	1	2	2	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	3	5	16	7	40	21	72	43	90	133
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Vital Statistics

<u>Births</u>				<u>Stillbirths</u>				<u>Infant Deaths</u>				<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>			
Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W	Ledbury		E&W	
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	
1950	223	17.9	15.9	5	21.9	22.6		3	13.5	29.6		0	0.00	0.86	158	12.7	11.6	
1951	222	17.9	15.5	4	17.7	23.0		11	49.5	29.7		0	0.00	0.75	161	13.0	12.5	
1952	209	16.9	15.3	9	41.3	22.7		2	9.6	27.6		0	0.00	0.67	159	12.9	11.3	
1953	196	15.8	15.5	1	5.1	22.4		0	0.0	26.8		0	0.00	0.71	145	11.7	11.4	
1954	177	14.2	15.2	5	27.5	23.5		8	45.2	25.4		0	0.00	0.65	148	11.9	11.3	
1955	208	16.7	15.0	4	18.9	23.2		3	14.4	24.9		0	0.00	0.60	150	12.1	11.7	
1956	198	16.0	15.7	5	24.6	22.9		7	35.4	23.7		0	0.00	0.52	151	12.2	11.7	
1957	175	14.1	16.1	7	38.5	22.5		6	34.3	23.1		0	0.00	0.45	142	11.5	11.5	
1958	181	14.6	16.4	4	21.6	21.5		5	27.6	22.5		0	0.00	0.43	146	11.8	11.7	
1959	167	13.6	16.5	4	23.4	20.8		4	24.0	22.2		0	0.00	0.38	160	13.0	11.6	
1960	180	14.6	17.2	3	16.4	19.8		3	16.7	21.8		0	0.00	0.39	157	12.8	11.5	
1961	172	14.9	17.6	4	22.7	19.0		3	17.4	21.4		0	0.00	0.34	148	12.8	11.9	
1962	180	15.6	18.0	4	21.7	18.1		5	27.8	21.7		0	0.00	0.35	154	13.3	11.9	
1963	190	16.4	18.2	2	10.4	17.2		13	68.4	21.1		0	0.00	0.28	160	13.8	12.2	
1964	216	18.5	18.5	4	18.2	16.3		7	32.4	19.9		0	0.00	0.26	153	13.1	11.3	
1965	185	15.8	18.1	5	26.3	15.8		3	16.2	19.0		0	0.00	0.25	146	12.5	11.5	
1966	166	14.2	17.7	3	17.8	15.3		5	30.1	19.0		0	0.00	0.26	123	10.5	11.7	
1967	182	15.5	17.2	3	16.2	14.8		2	11.0	18.3		0	0.00	0.21	118	10.1	11.2	
1968	168	14.3	16.9	4	23.3	14.3		0	0.0	18.3		0	0.00	0.24	129	11.0	11.9	

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Births</u>				<u>Stillbirths</u>				<u>Infant Deaths</u>				<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>			
Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W	Ledbury		E&W	
Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	
al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	
50-59	1956	15.8	15.7	48	24.1	22.5		49	25.4	25.6		0	0.00	0.60	1520	12.3	11.6	
60-68	1639	15.5	17.7	32	19.2	16.7		41	24.4	20.1		0	0.00	0.29	1288	12.2	11.7	
50-68	3595	15.7	16.7	80	21.8	19.8		90	24.9	22.9		0	0.00	0.45	2808	12.2	11.7	

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

During the first part of the period the average birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was lower, and during the period as a whole it was lower. This is due to the low proportion of women of child bearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1968 being 1.12.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average still birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales.

During the first part of the period the average infant mortality rate was lower than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was higher, and during the period as a whole it was higher.

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but it is creditable that not one maternal death occurred during the period as a whole.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average death rate was higher than that for England and Wales. This is due to the high proportion of elderly people, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1968 being 0.87.

South HerefordshireVital Statistics

	<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950	639	16.7	15.9	18	27.4	22.6	13	20.3	29.6	0	0.00	0.86	472	12.3	11.6
1951	678	17.8	15.5	17	24.5	23.0	26	38.3	29.7	1	1.44	0.75	502	13.2	12.5
1952	654	17.3	15.3	18	26.8	22.7	13	19.9	27.6	0	0.00	0.67	444	11.8	11.3
1953	637	16.8	15.5	10	15.5	22.4	7	11.0	26.8	1	1.55	0.71	461	12.2	11.4
1954	575	15.1	15.2	15	25.4	23.5	22	38.3	25.4	0	0.00	0.65	444	11.7	11.3
1955	581	15.3	15.0	18	30.1	23.2	13	22.4	24.9	0	0.00	0.60	482	12.7	11.7
1956	601	15.9	15.7	19	30.6	22.9	15	25.0	23.7	0	0.00	0.52	458	12.1	11.7
1957	570	15.1	16.1	17	29.0	22.5	12	21.1	23.1	0	0.00	0.45	458	12.1	11.5
1958	586	15.5	16.4	13	21.7	21.5	14	23.9	22.5	0	0.00	0.43	456	12.1	11.7
1959	564	14.9	16.5	13	22.5	20.8	15	26.6	22.2	0	0.00	0.38	436	11.5	11.6
1960	609	16.1	17.2	16	25.6	19.8	6	9.9	21.8	0	0.00	0.39	464	12.3	11.5
1961	575	15.8	17.6	15	25.4	19.0	12	20.9	21.4	0	0.00	0.34	483	13.3	11.9
1962	608	16.6	18.0	9	14.6	18.1	16	26.3	21.7	0	0.00	0.35	439	12.0	11.9
1963	615	16.8	18.2	12	19.1	17.2	28	45.5	21.1	0	0.00	0.28	460	12.6	12.2
1964	615	16.6	18.5	9	14.4	16.3	17	27.6	19.9	0	0.00	0.26	438	11.8	11.3
1965	587	15.7	18.1	7	11.8	15.8	15	25.6	19.0	0	0.00	0.25	416	11.2	11.5
1966	584	15.6	17.7	8	13.5	15.3	9	15.4	19.0	0	0.00	0.26	436	11.7	11.7
1967	572	15.2	17.2	13	22.2	14.8	5	8.7	18.3	0	0.00	0.21	394	10.5	11.2
1968	532	14.1	16.9	12	22.1	14.3	6	11.3	18.3	0	0.00	0.24	441	11.7	11.9

This table may be summarised as follows:

	<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W
	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av
	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
50-59	6085	16.0	15.7	158	25.4	22.5	150	24.7	25.6	2	0.30	0.60	4613	12.2	11.6
60-68	5297	15.8	17.7	101	18.7	16.7	114	21.2	20.1	0	0.00	0.29	3971	11.9	11.7
50-68	11382	15.9	16.7	259	22.2	19.8	264	23.1	22.9	2	0.16	0.45	8584	12.0	11.7

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

During the first part of the period the average birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was lower, and during the period as a whole it was lower. This is due to the low proportion of women of child bearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1968 for all the districts being above unity.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average still birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales.

During the first part of the period the average infant mortality rate was lower than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was higher, and during the period as a whole it was higher.

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but the two deaths which occurred during the period as a whole produced an average rate corresponding to 35.5% of that for England and Wales.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average death rate was higher than that for England and Wales. This is due to the high proportion of elderly people, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1968 for three of the four districts being below unity.

Causes of Death

<u>Lung Cancer</u>				<u>Other Cancer</u>				<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>			
Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W	
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	
1950	1	0.08	0.28	23	1.84	1.67		32	2.56	1.48		18	1.44	1.25		25	2.00	2.21	
1951	3	0.24	0.30	17	1.37	1.66		25	2.02	1.56		18	1.46	1.33		19	1.54	2.34	
1952	3	0.24	0.32	23	1.86	1.67		15	1.21	1.58		18	1.46	1.40		31	2.51	2.00	
1953	3	0.24	0.34	21	1.69	1.65		24	1.94	1.54		19	1.53	1.42		22	1.77	1.93	
1954	0	0.00	0.37	19	1.52	1.67		27	2.17	1.63		17	1.36	1.53		15	1.20	1.87	
1955	3	0.24	0.39	18	1.45	1.67		27	2.17	1.67		20	1.61	1.61		22	1.77	1.88	
1956	2	0.16	0.41	18	1.45	1.67		29	2.34	1.67		6	0.48	1.70		19	1.53	1.82	
1957	3	0.24	0.42	18	1.45	1.67		24	1.94	1.64		12	0.97	1.72		21	1.70	1.70	
1958	7	0.57	0.44	11	0.89	1.68		19	1.54	1.69		22	1.78	1.86		19	1.54	1.72	
1959	1	0.08	0.46	29	2.35	1.68		23	1.87	1.66		15	1.22	1.87		20	1.62	1.58	
1960	6	0.49	0.48	28	2.28	1.68		24	1.95	1.67		24	1.95	2.01		16	1.30	1.55	
1961	5	0.43	0.49	18	1.56	1.67		21	1.82	1.67		22	1.91	2.07		18	1.56	1.57	
1962	3	0.26	0.51	21	1.82	1.67		25	2.16	1.68		24	2.08	2.19		11	0.95	1.50	
1963	5	0.43	0.52	26	2.25	1.66		26	2.25	1.71		20	1.73	2.29		13	1.12	1.47	
1964	4	0.34	0.54	15	1.29	1.67		23	1.97	1.56		29	2.49	2.24		9	0.77	1.25	
1965	9	0.77	0.55	14	1.20	1.67		25	2.14	1.64		37	3.17	2.38		10	0.86	1.23	
1966	4	0.34	0.56	14	1.20	1.69		24	2.05	1.64		24	2.05	2.39		10	0.86	1.23	
1967	8	0.68	0.58	18	1.54	1.70		20	1.71	1.59		23	1.96	2.67		13	1.11	0.82	
1968	9	0.77	0.59	18	1.53	1.72		22	1.87	1.65		27	2.30	2.85		8	0.68	0.82	

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Lung Cancer</u>				<u>Other Cancer</u>				<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>			
Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W	
Tot- al	Av Ann	Av Ann		Tot- al	Av Ann	Av Ann		Tot- al	Av Ann	Av Ann		Tot- al	Av Ann	Av Ann		Tot- al	Av Ann	Av Ann	
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	
50-59	26	0.21	0.37	197	1.59	1.67		245	1.98	1.61		165	1.33	1.57		213	1.72	1.91	
60-68	53	0.50	0.54	172	1.63	1.68		210	1.99	1.65		230	2.18	2.34		108	1.02	1.27	
50-68	79	0.35	0.45	369	1.61	1.67		455	1.98	1.63		395	1.73	1.94		321	1.39	1.60	

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 64.1% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1968, with death rates from cancer subdivided into those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Although death rates from lung cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, due to different smoking habits in rural areas, they showed the same dramatic rise due to increased smoking, in contrast to death rates from other cancer which did not rise as smoking is not the cause of this.

Death rates from other cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from other cardiac disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

These two latter rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change, which has been delayed locally, in the fashion of diagnosis.

South HerefordshireCauses of Death

<u>Lung Cancer</u>				<u>Other Cancer</u>				<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>			
Sth Hfds		E&W		Sth Hfds		E&W		Sth Hfds		E&W		Sth Hfds		E&W		Sth Hfds		E&W	
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	
1950	5	0.13	0.28	70	1.83	1.67	73	1.91	1.48	39	1.02	1.25	104	2.72	2.21				
1951	7	0.18	0.30	65	1.71	1.66	62	1.63	1.56	51	1.34	1.33	84	2.21	2.34				
1952	5	0.13	0.32	57	1.51	1.67	55	1.46	1.58	38	1.01	1.40	100	2.65	2.00				
1953	9	0.24	0.34	65	1.72	1.65	56	1.48	1.54	53	1.40	1.42	106	2.80	1.93				
1954	6	0.16	0.37	55	1.45	1.67	65	1.71	1.63	48	1.26	1.53	87	2.29	1.87				
1955	12	0.32	0.39	71	1.87	1.67	74	1.95	1.67	52	1.37	1.61	76	2.00	1.88				
1956	9	0.24	0.41	65	1.72	1.67	68	1.80	1.67	35	0.93	1.70	89	2.35	1.82				
1957	8	0.21	0.42	72	1.91	1.67	56	1.48	1.64	49	1.30	1.72	92	2.44	1.70				
1958	12	0.32	0.44	49	1.30	1.68	71	1.88	1.69	63	1.67	1.86	71	1.88	1.72				
1959	10	0.26	0.46	67	1.77	1.68	65	1.72	1.66	49	1.30	1.87	67	1.77	1.58				
1960	14	0.37	0.48	75	1.98	1.68	75	1.98	1.67	60	1.59	2.01	65	1.72	1.55				
1961	17	0.47	0.49	72	1.98	1.67	68	1.87	1.67	57	1.57	2.07	78	2.15	1.57				
1962	17	0.46	0.51	56	1.53	1.67	62	1.69	1.68	62	1.69	2.19	60	1.64	1.50				
1963	11	0.30	0.52	68	1.86	1.66	69	1.88	1.71	61	1.67	2.29	65	1.78	1.47				
1964	12	0.32	0.54	56	1.51	1.67	65	1.76	1.56	79	2.13	2.24	55	1.49	1.25				
1965	17	0.46	0.55	64	1.72	1.67	64	1.72	1.64	78	2.09	2.38	49	1.31	1.23				
1966	14	0.37	0.56	66	1.76	1.69	74	1.98	1.64	82	2.19	2.39	65	1.74	1.23				
1967	18	0.48	0.58	62	1.65	1.70	68	1.81	1.59	90	2.39	2.67	44	1.17	0.82				
1968	17	0.45	0.59	79	2.10	1.72	70	1.86	1.65	76	2.02	2.85	42	1.12	0.82				

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Lung Cancer</u>				<u>Other Cancer</u>				<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>			
Sth Hfds		E&W		Sth Hfds		E&W		Sth Hfds		E&W		Sth Hfds		E&W		Sth Hfds		E&W	
Tot- al	Av	Av		Tot- al	Av	Av		Tot- al	Av	Av		Tot- al	Av	Av		Tot- al	Av	Av	
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	
50-59	83	0.22	0.37	636	1.68	1.67		645	1.70	1.61		477	1.26	1.57		876	2.31	1.91	
60-68	137	0.41	0.54	598	1.79	1.68		615	1.84	1.65		645	1.93	2.34		523	1.57	1.27	
50-68	220	0.31	0.45	1234	1.73	1.67		1260	1.77	1.63		1122	1.58	1.94		1399	1.96	1.60	

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 64.1% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1968, with death rates from cancer subdivided into those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Although death rates from lung cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, due to different smoking habits in rural areas, they showed the same dramatic rise due to increased smoking, in contrast to death rates from other cancer which did not rise as smoking is not the cause of this.

Death rates from other cancer were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from other cardiac disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

These two latter rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change, which has been delayed locally, in the fashion of diagnosis.

Section BGeneral Provision of Health Services for the AreaNational Health Service Act 1946Part IIHospital and Specialist Services

Section 3. Hospital and Specialist Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire Hospital Management Committee, Eign Street, Hereford. Phone Hereford 2012.

Part IIILocal Health Authority Services

- Section 21. Health Centres
- Section 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children
- Section 23. Midwifery
- Section 24. Health Visiting
- Section 25. Home Nursing
- Section 26. Vaccination and Immunisation
- Section 27. Ambulance Services
- Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care
- Section 29. Domestic Help
- Section 31. Mental Health Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire County Health Department, Bridge Street, Hereford. Phone Hereford 4281.

Part IVGeneral Medical and Dental, Pharmaceutical
and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

- Section 33. General Medical Services
- Section 38. Pharmaceutical Services
- Section 40. General Dental Services
- Section 41. Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire Executive Council, St. James Road, Hereford. Phone Hereford 5606.

Section C

Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Scarlet Fever			Food Poisoning	
	M	F	M	F		M	F
Under 1 year	-	2	-	-	Under 5 years	-	1
1-	2	6	-	-	5-	-	-
2-	8	9	-	-	15-	1	-
3-	8	14	-	-	45-	-	-
4-	4	7	-	-	65 and over	-	-
5-	49	41	-	1	Age unknown	-	-
10-	1	1	-	-			
15-	-	1	-	-			
25 and over	1	-	-	-			
Age unknown	-	1	-	-			
Total	73	82	-	1	Total	1	1

	Infective Jaundice		T u b e r c u l o s i s					
	M	F	Respiratory		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other	
M			F	M	F	M	F	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
20-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	3	1	-	-	-	1	-

Cases of fatal Tuberculosis
not notified before death

M	F
-	-

South HerefordshireInfectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Dysentery		Scarlet Fever			Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
Under 1 year	4	7	-	-	-	-	Under 1 year	1	1
1-	14	18	-	-	-	-	1-	1	-
2-	16	20	-	-	-	-	2-	4	1
3-	25	25	-	-	-	-	5-	9	6
4-	14	17	-	-	-	-	10-	1	-
5-	92	75	-	-	2	2	15-	-	1
10-	5	6	-	-	-	-	25 and over	-	-
15-	1	3	1	-	1	-	Age unknown	-	-
25 and over	2	-	-	1	-	-			
Age unknown	-	1	-	-	-	-			
Total	173	172	1	1	3	2		16	9

Food Poisoning

	M	F
Under 5 years	-	1
5-	-	-
15-	1	-
45-	-	-
65 and over	1	1
Total	2	2

Infective Jaundice	T u b e r c u l o s i s								Cases of fatal tuberculosis not notified before death	
	Respiratory		Meninges and CNS		Other					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
5-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	6	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Tuberculosis

	<u>Notifications</u>						<u>Deaths</u>								
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Total</u>	
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total		Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-			Total
	male			male				male			male				
1950	6	4	10	2		2	12	3	3	6	1		1	7	
1951	11	6	17		3	3	20		1	1		1	1	2	
1952	7	5	12	3		3	15	3		3				3	
1953	7	5	12				12	3	1	4				4	
1954	3	5	8		2	2	10								
1955	4	1	5		1	1	6								
1956	6	3	9	1	1	2	11	2		2		1	1	3	
1957	4	2	6	1		1	7	1		1				1	
1958	3		3				3	1	1	2	1		1	3	
1959	5	2	7				7	2	1	3				3	
1960	1	1	2		1	1	3								
1961	2	3	5		2	2	7								
1962	1	3	4				4	1		1				1	
1963	1		1				1								
1964	3		3	1	1	2	5	3		3				3	
1965	2	1	3		1	1	4	1		1	1		1	2	
1966	1	1	2				2								
1967	1	2	3	1	1	2	5	1	1	2				2	
1968	1		1	1		1	2	1		1				1	

This table may be summarised as follows:

Average Annual Numbers

	<u>Notifications</u>							<u>Deaths</u>								
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>				Total	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>				Total
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	Male		Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total			
	male			male					male			male				
1950-59	5.6	3.3	8.9	0.7	0.7	1.4	10.3	1.5	0.7	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.6		
1960-68	1.4	1.2	2.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	3.7	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.1		0.1	1.0		
1950-68	3.6	2.3	5.9	0.5	0.7	1.2	7.2	1.2	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.9		

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

All numbers were lower in 1960-68 than in 1950-59 except Female Non-Pulmonary Notifications.

All numbers for Males were higher than the corresponding numbers for Females except Male Non-Pulmonary Notifications in 1950-59 and 1960-68 and Male Non-Pulmonary Deaths in 1950-59.

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary Deaths than Male Pulmonary Deaths in 1950-59 the proportionate fall in Pulmonary Deaths in 1960-68 as compared with 1950-59 was still greater in Females than in Males.

So far as any conclusions may be drawn from such small figures the following conclusions may be drawn.

Tuberculosis is on the decline.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but not Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, is essentially and increasingly a disease of males. It is also essentially a disease of middle-aged males. The one notification and one death in Ledbury Rural District in 1968 were both in males and the death was in the 55-65 age group. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.

South HerefordshireTuberculosis

	<u>Notifications</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Deaths</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>				<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total		Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	
	<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>				<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>			
1950	23	6	29	7	2	9	38	9	3	12	1		1	13
1951	26	20	46	4	5	9	55	4	3	7		2	2	9
1952	11	17	28	5	3	8	36	8		8	1		1	9
1953	12	8	20		1	1	21	8	3	11				11
1954	13	13	26	3	4	7	33	3	1	4				4
1955	10	8	18	1	2	3	21	1	2	3				3
1956	16	6	22	2	3	5	27	4	1	5		1	1	6
1957	17	5	22	3		3	25	3		3				3
1958	9	9	18	2	2	4	22	3	3	6	1		1	7
1959	8	3	11				11	3	1	4				4
1960	2	3	5		3	3	8							
1961	7	4	11		3	3	14	2	1	3				3
1962	2	5	7	1		1	8	2	1	3				3
1963	5	2	7				7	2		2				2
1964	5		5	2	1	3	8	4		4				4
1965	7	3	10		2	2	12	2		2	1	1	2	4
1966	2	2	4		1	1	5							
1967	5	4	9	1	1	2	11	1	1	2				2
1968	6		6	1		1	7	2		2				2

This table may be summarised as follows:

Average Annual Numbers

	<u>Notifications</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Deaths</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>				<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	
	<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>				<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>			
1950-59	14.5	9.5	24.0	2.7	2.2	4.9	28.9	4.6	1.7	6.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	6.9
1960-68	4.6	2.6	7.1	0.6	1.2	1.8	8.9	1.7	0.3	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.2
1950-68	9.8	6.2	16.0	1.7	1.7	3.4	19.4	3.2	1.1	4.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	4.7

The following comments may be made on this summary table:

All numbers were lower in 1960-68 than in 1950-59.

All numbers for Males were higher than the corresponding number for Females except Male Non-Pulmonary Notifications in 1960-68 and Male Non-Pulmonary Deaths in 1950-59 and 1960-68.

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary Notifications than Male Pulmonary Notifications, and fewer Female Pulmonary Deaths than Male Pulmonary Deaths, in 1950-59, the proportionate fall in Pulmonary Notifications and Pulmonary Deaths in 1960-68 as compared with 1950-59 was still greater in Females than in Males.

So far as any conclusions may be drawn from such small figures the following conclusions may be drawn.

Tuberculosis is on the decline.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but not Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, is essentially and increasingly a disease of Males. It is also essentially a disease of middle-aged Males. The six notifications and two deaths in South Herefordshire in 1968 were all in Males and all, except one notification, in the 55-65 age group. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.

Section D Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supply

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Advice on water treatment and on remedial measures to be taken has been given by the staff of the Public Health Department whenever necessary and follow up samples have been taken to indicate the effectiveness or otherwise of such treatment and such measures.

2481 dwelling houses (7600 population) are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses as follows:

Ashperton	6
Bosbury	40
Castle Frome	7
Coddington	17
Colwall	666
Eastnor	49
Ledbury Rural	63
Ledbury Urban	1420
Little Marcle	6
Mathon	25
Much Marcle	53
Wellington Heath	107
Woolhope	22
	<hr/>
	2481

The fluoride content of the water supply is less than 0.1 part per million.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The existing sewerage arrangements for Wellington Heath need to be replaced immediately in the interests of public health.

Wellington Heath is a village of some 300 persons occupying some 100 houses strung out along three parallel roads on and between two parallel ridges and covering an area about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile by $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile.

The ridges are extremely steep-sided and drainage is towards all three roads always from one side and very frequently from both. In many cases the soil is clay into which the waste is unable to drain, and even when the soil is not clay the contours are so steep that the waste runs downwards on the surface rather than into the soil.

All houses in the village have a supply of mains water and whether these have cesspools or septic tanks or pail closets there is a continually recurring nuisance from overflow or from sink waste getting onto the road, as the ground with its steep contours and a clay soil is unable to deal with the volume of waste discharged into it. Cesspools and septic tanks have to be emptied very much more frequently than normal and great care has to be taken in the amount of waste discharged into them, which care it is extremely difficult to take when it is remembered that all the houses have mains water. Again, because of the nature of the ground it is extremely likely that buried bucket contents are finding their way onto the roads.

The whole is certainly extremely unpleasant and a frequent public health nuisance in warm weather, and it would not be possible to say that it would not constitute a danger to health in the event of there being a sufferer from or carrier of enteric disease.

As will be seen from the short description at the beginning, the village is not closely built up, and there are many suitable gaps along these roads which could be used for housing. While the village is not closely built up, because of its arrangement along three parallel roads it is quite compact and would lend itself admirably to further development which would produce a nucleated village of a kind not too common in Herefordshire, and in extremely attractive surroundings on these two ridges which because of their steepness and their already partly built up character are of little use agriculturally. It is hard really to think of a more suitable village for development, situated as it is 2 miles from Ledbury and the junctions of roads to Hereford, Leominster, Malvern, Tewkesbury, Gloucester and Ross. Emigration from Ledbury Rural District is at a very high and increasing rate (531 1951 - 59, 931 1960 - 68, 1462 1951 - 68) and the population has fallen from 12480 to 11740 in the same period. Hopes of arresting this depopulation rest, among other factors, in the concentration of population in places where they can have the necessary amenities of piped water, sewerage, electricity, education, and public transport, and Wellington Heath is an outstanding example of a place which can provide these. If places like Wellington Heath are not to have sewerage there is little hope of averting almost complete depopulation from the countryside into the conurbations. In this connection it may be stated that in 1966 23, in 1967 7, and in 1968 18, applications for planning permission for building houses were refused in Wellington Heath, and that probably in half the cases these refusals would not have been made if there had been sewerage.

It is proposed to carry the sewage to the Ledbury Sewage Disposal Works. These works are already working 50% over capacity. Satisfactory effluents are produced only by their being irrigated over grassland, and while the quality of the effluent may be to the satisfaction of the River Authority it is likely that its quantity is greatly in excess of that which it is reasonable to discharge into so small a stream as the Leadon. This grassland irrigation is only maintained in a satisfactory state by the periodic scouring of the ground with the removal of matter which has settled on its surface which takes place when the Leadon floods, but this again is a wholly unjustifiable method of sewage disposal. Further expansion of Ledbury itself, which is desirable for the same reasons as those advanced for Wellington Heath, cannot take place, in the same way as the expansion of Wellington Heath cannot take place, until the sewage disposal works are expanded, and this expansion therefore is urgently necessary.

Rivers and Streams

All small sewage disposal works within the control of the Council are subject to routine regular inspection and sampling to check the standard of the effluent.

Elsewhere where conditions make it necessary property owners are required to take steps to prevent river courses becoming polluted by sewage effluent.

Public Cleansing

A weekly collection of domestic refuse is in operation in Ledbury Urban area. A fortnightly collection is in operation in the rural area, with the exception of Colwall village, where the collection is weekly. Disposal of domestic refuse is by controlled tipping at the Council's refuse tip in Jubilee Meadows, Ledbury.

Trade refuse is collected on payment of a special charge.

During the year the Council inaugurated a pilot scheme at the new Mabel's Furlong Housing Estate in Ledbury under which domestic refuse was collected in paper sacks. It is anticipated that if the scheme is financially viable other areas will be converted to this system.

The Council do not operate a public cesspool emptying scheme, and cesspools within the District are emptied by arrangement with contractors. There is no doubt that, with the increasing number of small sewage disposal works and the installation of mains water in many parts of the rural area where mains drainage is not available, the Council will have to consider the question of providing a public cesspool emptying service.

Public Health Inspection of the Area

The tabular statement furnished by the Public Health Inspector under Article 25(20) of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959.

Animals	1	Miscellaneous	383
Building Regulations	695	Miscellaneous minor Capital Works	148
Capital Schemes	58	Nuisances	68
Caravans	38	Offensive Smells	4
Common Lodging Houses	1	Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act	5
Control of Pests	43	Petroleum Stores	20
Dairies	1	Public Conveniences	24
Drainage	110	Public Mortuaries	2
Drain Tests	134	Refuse Tips and Collections	154
Factories	3	Sanitary Conveniences	9
Filthy and Verminous Premises	1	Sewage Disposal Works	220
Food Hygiene and Food Premises	44	Sewerage Schemes	308
Highways	81	Sewers	82
Housing	776	Slaughterhouses	346
Housing Schemes	173	Stalls	13
Housing Sites	84	Swimming Baths and Pools	29
Housing Surveys	790	Town and Country Planning	27
Ice Cream (Registered Premises)	1	Unsound Food	10
Improvement Grants	181	Water Supply	155
Interviews in Office	566	Work Places	7
			<hr/>
			5795

Shops and Offices

Shortage of staff prevented any great number of inspections being carried out and no formal action was taken.

Camping Sites

Two sites in the area were used for camping purposes during the year.

No licences in respect of sites have been issued by the local authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.

The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season was 138.

Public Swimming Baths

Ledbury Swimming Pool consists of an uncovered pool, approximately 60' x 20', the shallow end having a depth of 3' and the deep end a depth of 6'.

The water is continuously filtered through a rapid pressure sand filter and is chlorinated and aerated before being circulated back into the pool.

The pH value is also controlled by automatic dosing with an alkaline solution, the value being kept between 7.3 and 7.5 and the residual chlorine content is closely controlled within a range of 0.2 to 0.5 parts per million.

The pool is filled from the Herefordshire Water Board's mains and the water is not changed during the season, although evaporation and other wastage does mean that the water is replaced approximately once a month.

Four bacteriological examinations, all of which were satisfactory, were made during the season.

Section E Housing

New Houses

Number of houses completed during the year

- (a) by private enterprise - 47
 (b) by the local authority - 38

Number of houses in course of erection at the end of the year

- (a) by private enterprise - 55
 (b) by the local authority 8

Housing Act 1957 Part IV Abatement of Overcrowding

- (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year. - Nil
 (ii) Number of families dwelling therein - Nil
 (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein - Nil
 (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year - 4
 (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year - 4
 (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases - 36
 (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding - Nil
 (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report. - Nil

Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere

HOUSES DEMOL- ISHED During Year	In or Adjoining Clearance Areas declared under Section 42 of the Hsg. Act. 1957	Unfit for human habitation	No. of houses ... 27 No. of separate dwellings contained therein .. 27
	Not in or adjoining Clearance Areas	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or section 17(1) Housing Act 1957	No. of houses ... 3 No. of separate dwellings contained therein ... 3
UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED during the year in pursuance of Closing Orders or Undertakings	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act 1957 and Section 26 Hsg. Act 1961	Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	No. of houses ... 1 No. of separate dwellings contained therein ... 1
			No. of Houses ... 8 No. of separate dwellings contained therein ... 9
	Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act 1957		No. of houses ... 1 No. of separate dwellings contained therein ... 1

Number of Persons Displaced during Year	From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	...	Nil
	From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	...	8
	From houses to be closed	...	10
	From parts of buildings to be closed	...	Nil
Number of Families Displaced during Year	From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	...	Nil
	From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	...	4
	From houses to be closed	...	3
	From parts of buildings to be closed	...	Nil
UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT	After informal action by local authority	by owner ...	Nil
	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act 1957	(a) by owner ...	Nil
		(b) by local authority ...	1
	After formal notice under Public Health Acts	...	Nil
	Previously included in a clearance order which has been or will be modified or revoked under Section 24 Housing Act 1961	...	Nil
	Previously included in a demolition order which has been or will be revoked under Section 24 Housing Act 1957	...	Nil
	Previously included in a closing order which has been or will be determined under Section 27 Housing Act 1957	...	Nil
HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED (Other than Unfit Houses made Fit)			
	After formal notice under Public Health Acts	...	2
UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act 1957)	Retained for Temporary Accommodation	Under Section 48	No. of houses ... Nil
			No. of separate dwellings contained therein ... Nil
		Under Section 17(2)	No. of houses ... 5
			No. of separate dwellings contained therein ... 5
		Under Section 46	No. of houses ... Nil
			No. of separate dwellings contained therein ... Nil

Section F Inspection and Supervision of Food

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business

Bakers	3
Butchers	8
Cafes	12
Canteens	2
Confectioners	7
Fishmongers, Fruiterers, and Greengrocers	6
Grocers	43
Licensed Premises	39
Liquid Food Manufacturers	2
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	122
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The number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, or under Local Acts, and the number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

Bakers	1
Fish Fryers	2
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving Manufacturers	1
Jam Manufacturers	1
Liquid Food Manufacturers	2
Meat Product Manufacturers	8
	<hr/>
	16
	<hr/>
Dairies	1
	<hr/>

The number of inspections of registered food premises

46 inspections of registered food premises were made during the year.

The method of disposal of condemned food

Condemned food which is surrendered or seized is disposed of by controlled tipping at the Council's refuse tip.

Condemned meat from the slaughterhouse is sent to approved premises for sterilization and processing.

Special examination of a Stock or of a consignment of food

75 boxes of tomatoes, the total quantity, were condemned because they were crushed, bruised, and decomposed.

Quantities of 62 lb 2 oz, 39 lb 14 oz, 35 lb 2 oz, 32 lb 4 oz, 31 lb 8 oz, 26 lb. 11 oz, and 18 lb 14 oz of frozen food, the total quantities, were condemned because they were thawed.

162 6½ oz cans of tomatoes, the total quantity, were condemned because they were blown.

21 29 oz cans of apricots, the total quantity, were condemned because they were blown and damaged.

12 A10 cans of apricots, the total quantity, were condemned because they were blown and damaged.

38 A10 cans of apples, the total quantity, were condemned because they were blown and damaged.

Reference to the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations 1947-52

There are no premises which are required to be registered under these Regulations.

Details of food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, grouped in categories of trade carried on in them, and including the following information for each category separately

- (a) the number of premises
- (b) the number of premises fitted to comply with regulation 16
- (c) the number of premises to which regulation 19 applies
- (d) the number of premises fitted to comply with regulation 19

Bakers	3
Butchers	8
Cafes	12
Canteens	2
Confectioners	7
Fishmongers, Fruiterers, and Greengrocers	6
Grocers	43
Licensed Premises	39
Liquid Food Manufacturers	2
	<hr/>
	122

All 122 premises are fitted to comply with regulation 16. Regulation 19 applies to all except the 6 fishmongers, fruiterers, and greengrocers and all 116 premises to which this regulation applies are fitted to comply with it.

Meat

A tabular statement for the inclusion of information about the post mortem inspections of animals in the form provided.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed (if known)	931	388	6601	1810	9730
Number inspected	931	388	6601	1810	9730
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	4	15	6	26
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	115	-	1572	247	1934
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	12.4	28.6	23.8	13.6	
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	54	54
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	3.0	
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	3
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	3
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Factories Act 1961Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act 1961Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	48	3	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	50	3	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (b) Unsuitable or defective	-	1	-	1	-
Total	-	1	-	1	-

